NEW YORK HERALD. SAMES GORDON BENNETS.

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. SPPICE M. W. GGENER OF MASSAU AND FULTON 174.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth st .- I PUBLICANI. BOWERY THEATRE. BOWERY-LAST MAN-DIVER-

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-FRA DIAVOLO. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-WILD OATS-THE

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-Hunny IV AMERICAN MUSEUM-Attoracon-Ny Wipe's Di Any-

WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mochanics' Mall-473 'Aroadway BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 188 Bres Away Buck

CHINESE ASSERBLY ROOMS, 530 Vercadway-Pane-PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 663 Broad

New Work, Sunday, June 3, 1855.

There was a grand reunion last night of the pro nent men of the Know Nothing party of the ity and State, and unlike all former meetings of s party, it was one to which the press was invited The occasion was the presentation of a splendid and very valuable silver table set to Mr. James W. Barker, the defeated Know Nothing candidate Collamore Hotel, Broadway, and its accompaniments were a recherché supper, good wines, and some rather indifferent speeches. One fact came out last evening which will somewhat astonish the weak minds of the community, namely, that the Order has been in existence prior to the year 1750, for it is that date which the inscription on the pieces of plate bears. In the absence of Mr. Hilman the chair was taken by the Hon. Thos. R. Whitney, member of Congress elect from the Wil-Hamsburg district. The presentation was made by Mr. Selah Squires, of Chenango county, and speeches de by Mr. Barker; Judge Campbell, of the Superior Cturt; Mr. Thos. J. Lyon, of Orange coun Messrs, Dannshover Rhodes, and James Brooks. the Express. The latter gentleman declared that, in a given case, he was ready to vote for Frad Douglass. The meeting broke up at 11 o'alook, atter which Mr. Barker was treated to a serenade at his house in Monroe street. For full report see to

A melancholy case of infatuation and self murder is detailed in our columns this morning. The vic-tim is Thomas Bailey Russum, formerly of San Fran. cisco, who blew out his own brains with a pistol yesterday, in a house of bad repute in Leonard

The steamship B'ack Warrio: arrived yesterday from New Orleans and Havana. Our dates from Havana are to the 27th May. No event of any importance had occurred in the island from the date of our previous advices. The charter of the Spanish Bank to be established in Havana had received the sanction of the home government, and the decree authorizing the scheme was published on the 26th The Diarro devotes an article to Know Nothingiam from which we make an extract. The letter of our correspondent contains the current news.

Additional news from Bermuda to the 27th of May has been received. Governor Murray opene i the session of the Colonial Parliament on 22d ult. The Bermudian of the 22d ult. has the following news items:-" The American steamer Osprey will not, it is said, return to these islands and the Wes: Indies the company owning her having been dissolved. The annual meeting in behalf of Wesleyan sions, which was held yesterday, was very numerously attended. The report was read by the Rev. R. Duncan. Messrs A. M. McKinnew, and R. Leeber, deaf-mutes, who had arrived from New York, gave an exhibition, conducted after the mode of instruction pursued in the institutions for the deaf and dumb in the United States, Mr. Danie Vaughp, a native of Rhode Island, but for the last 40 years a resident of Bermuda, and aged 71 years, died at Bermuda on 16th of May."

yesterday from Antwerp, having on board 367 passengers, the majority of whom are reported to be paupers by the American Consul at Autwerp. The vessel, by orders of the Commissioners of Em gration, has been stopped at Quarantine until the proper authorities investigate the truth of the charges against the passengers, which, if found true, will probably cause their immediate return to the port from whence they came at the expense of the consignees. The Leopold I. has a cargo of bricks on board, and is bound for Havana.

The vessels of the Hartstein Arctic sparching expedition are still at anchor at the Quarantine ground, waiting for favorable weather. Not vi hatanding the inclement weather vesterday

a large number of persons, including many eminent physicians, attended the formal opening of the Women's Hospital, a new institution designed for the treatment of diseases wholly peculiar to famales. A full report of the ceremonies on the occasion is given in to day's paper.

The number of interments at Philadelphia for the

week erding noon yesterday, was 149.

The minimum of democratic rejoicing over a party victory is one hundred guns. The maximum is yet to be ascertained. One hundred guns in Jersey City, 100 guns in Rochester, 100 guns in Schenecta dy, 100 guns in Cleveland-the air reverberates with 100 guns of triumph over the election of Wise in Virginia.

Louis Bamberger, or New York, has been appoint ed Consul of the United States for the port of Asun-

cion, in the republic of Paragua.

The names of the members of the board for re tiring naval officers are given under the telegraphic head. They are familiar to the public, and give promise that the delicate duty of passing upon the qualifications of their associates will be faithfully performed.

The investigation of the Coroner into the circum stances attending the recent homicide in the Twen ty-first ward was concluded yesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased. John Conner, came to his death at the hands of John Wall. The accused was committed to the Tembs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The frigate Constitution, from the coast of Africa arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday. She ha been absent from the United States three years, and will now be put out of commission, and her crew paid off and discharged.

Cotton was less active yesterday, but prices were firm, with sales of about 4,000 bags, the market closing in favor of sellers. Common grades of State flour were 6.ic. a 12c. per barrel lower. Wheat was firm, but nominal. Indian corn was inactive, and sales limited, without material change in prices; Western mixed inclined to droop, while prime white and yellow Southern were firm. Pork was easier, and the turn of the market favored purchasers. Freights were dull for English ports, as well as for most places on the Continent. A cargo of 2,300 bar-rels of pork was engaged for Toulon, probably on account of the French government, at \$1 per barrel.

The city continues remarkably healthy and free report of the City Inspector that there were but 399 deaths during the past week, viz : 77 men, 70 women, 146 beys, and 106 girls. Of the whole number 50 were inmates of the public institutions. exhibiting a very satisfactory sanatory condition, when it is considered that the various hospitals, ave and six thousand persons, affloted with all sir a

, fellowing were the principal causes of mortal 49; inflammation of the lungs, 19; congestion of the lungs, 4; d rbes, 5; dysentery, 6; Tropsy in the head, 12; aysipelas, 6; scarlet fever, 11; other congestion of the brain, 5; inflammat atn, 9; other inflammatory complaints, 15; ,,5; swallpox, 2; choiers infantum, 4; con-"5; smallpox, 2; choiera infantum, 4; con-as (infantile), 29; croup, 14; debility (infan-, 4; hooping cough, 6; marasmus (infantile), and measles, 16. There were 9 premature Athe and 21 cases of stillborn reported, also 14 seaths from violent causes. The following is the classification of diseases: Bones, joints, &c., 3; brain and nerves, 77; generative organs, 11; hear and blood vessels, 12; lungs, throat, &c., 114; skin, &c., and ruptive fevers, 35; stillborn and premsture births, 30; stomach, bowels and other digestive organs, 81; uncertain seat and general fevers, 30; armary organs, 2; old age, 2; unkao an, 2. Th nativity table gives 200 natives of the United States, 65 of Ireland, 25 of Germany, and 7 of England.

The New American Journals on the Virginia Election and the Philadelphia National Council-Good Advice.

We transfer to our columns this morning a chapter of editorial commentaries from the leading journals of the new American party, touching the late defeat of the Know Nothings in Virginia, and the duty and the policy of the Order at their forthcoming grand National Council at Philadelphia. These extracts embody much good advice, the natural consequence of the invaluable lesson administered in the Old Dominion, and we therefore submit these admonitions to all the delegates to Philaphia for a careful and thoughtful reading, together with a word or two of our own.

The Richmond Whig with a great deal of good sense, urges the necessity of a practical programme, upon great principles, and their public proclamation to the world, considering the machinery of signs, grips and passwords as a matter of trifling moment. The Buffalo Advertiser, following in the same line of thought, pleads the importance of good candidates, to the exclusion of worthless drones and intriguing spoilsmen, with great effect. The Albany Register, in its new position still betrays the weakness of an incurable party back, and calls for the extension of its circulation as a matter of the very highest consequence. Its whole programme appears to be the ruling idea among the Albany organs from time immemorial, of making as much money out of the party as possible, at all hazards, leaving them to take care of their principles after their own fashion.

But the volunteer paper styling itself the American Organ, at Washington, is an exceedingly flimsy and silly concern. While its more active Know Nothing cotemporaries are casting about them for the means and measures by which their late terrible defeat is to be retrieved, and from which a great national organization is to be made, this bewildered and incompetent Washington Organ is cyphering up the Irish vote in Virginia, parading its limited circulation before the public, and uttering its foolish inuendoes against the editor of this journal. We must tell this Organ that it is behind the times. Instead of consulting the policy of its party, "black mail" seems to be its predominant idea. We are sorry that we can make no promises of the "black mail" of the next Congress; but if this Organ really can and does support itself, it ought to show a little more pluck and independence upon the great issues of the day, and in reference to the duties of this new party through whose support it is looking for the public plunder. We very much fear, however, that this Organ is a fishy Know Nothing concern, and will ultimately prove to be as faithless as it is puerile, insipid and ridiculous.

The immediate question in hand is this na tional American Council or convention at Philadelphia. It must do something to repair the damages of the Praise-God-Barebones Parliament of Massachusetts and the disasters of the Virginia election, or the Order may as well be disbanded. It is proved that all this mystery and hard swearing against the Pope of Rome Irish Catholics and adopted citizens, is all rubbish and moonshine. A raid against the "poor divils" of Irish and the "bloody Catholics," may be successful for Buncombe in a town election here and there, but is hardly worth the candle in any case. For the great Presidential campaign nothing will avail except an organization and a party platform broad enough and strong enough to support the Union, the constitution, and the substantial practical interests of the American people in the management of the government. Before a new dynasty can be established at Washington, the existing dynasty must be supplanted. And what, then, is the true plan for the consolidation of a new and overwhelming national party?

The history of our political parties and their mutations for the last fifty five years furnishes the answer. The administration of the elder Adams was superseded by a republican combination upon a platform of hostility to his rigid anti-republican policy. The administration of the younger Adams was overthrown in the same way by a democratic national reunion against the weak and salient points of his policy and his Cabinet, and upon general demand for "retrenchment and reform." Upon the same plan, the mighty combination and fusion of factions and parties of 1840 swept away the administration of Van Buren, in a deadly war upon his financial excesses, his defaulters, peculators, and his whole catalogue of bad luck, bad management and insatiable spoilsmen. The same policy of opposition carried James K. Polk and Gen. Taylor into power, and Mr. Pierce owes much of his triumph in 1852 to the negative milk and water qualities of the feeble administration of Mr. fillmore.

What an inviting field, then, is opened to the pponents of this most faithless, corrupt, imbecile and condemned Pierce administration, for national party, upon the common platform of uperseding this rotten concern and all connectd with it, with something stronger, sounder and better. The democratic jubilee the other night at Tammany Hall betrays the alarm of that party upon this vulnerable point. They perceive that they cannot carry the dead carcass of this administration through the campaign of 1856; and, therefore, they propose to cut it adrift. But it should be the fixed pur. pose of the opposition, in a united movement to hold the democracy responsible for Mr. Pierce, his Cabinet, his acts and his shortcomings, and to demand upon this plea a complete revolution in the government. In this view, the cry of "retrenchment and reform" would have a definite meaning; for the most besotted partizan spoilsman cannot suppose there is any excuse for an existing peace expenditure of eighty mil-

lions a year. Let the National Council, then, at Philadeltion of a great national American party, ha practical way, according to the teachings of experience and the principles of common sense, and they may achieve great and positive results. They can if they will. Let them abandon this scarecrow of the Pope of Rome, this raw-head-and-bloody-bones of Jesuitism, this perilous folly of Catholic prescription, this tom foolery of persecution against the poor Irish; this mummery and flummery of the amendment of rituals and third degrees, this clap trap and blasphemy of dark lanterns and horrid swearing of blind obedience to hungry spoilsmen, and go to work like Americans, with a great purpose in hand, and declare it in the light of day. Let them open their doors, and discuss the great issues of the crisis, not like base conspirators in a cavern, but like honest men before the world, and make an open erganization for a dashing forward movement in behalf of a new American party, a new dynasty, and a new administration, "fresh from the people," upon the common battle cry of "retrenchment and reform," and the result must be a revolution as sweeping as that of 1840.

The Virginia election, the Tammany jubilee, the extracts which we give to-day from leading Know Nothing journals, all go to show that this new party, before it can assume a national position, has yet to build up a national character, national principles, and national purposes, ensurate with the demands of the crisis We think we have pointed out the road to success. We submit the case to the Council at Philadelphia. If they fail to meet the necessities of the time, they have only to stand aside and let the democractic party come forward and walk over the course.

A FEW WORDS WITH MR. THOMAS MCELRATH. It is wholly impossible that people can go on from day to day propagating infamous doctrines, undermining religion, and stirring up discord between the various sections of the country, without some notice being taken of the course they pursue. Every man of us here has a tangible appreciable interest in the continuance of good government, in the maintenance of religion, in the stability of the Union To attack any of these is to attack each citizen individually; their injury is his injury; when they are brought into contempt, he cannot be respected; if they fall, he falls with them. He who attacks them, in fact, is nothing less than a common enemy.

Such an enemy is Mr. Thomas McEtrath, the only resident proprietor and publisher of the Tribune newspaper; likewise, President of the Nassau Bank, and bright light of the Methodist Church North.

One is wholly at a loss to perceive what pur oose Mr. McElrath intends to serve in directing the course of the Tribune in a channel so plainly detrimental to the interests of the country; or how he can reconcile it to his conscience as a Methodist, as a citizen, or as a banker.

The fomenting of civil discord is surely not a doctrine of the Methodist Church North. The staid and respectable members of that church are, we are convinced, as solicitous as the rest of us for the continued peace and prosperity of the country. They have read their Bible too faithfully to be unaware that he who endeavors to set his neighbors by the ears, and light the torch of civil war in his country is as grave an offender against religion as against society. How can Mr. Thomas McElrath take his seat among these men and join them in their common devotions when the whole energies of the newspaper he controls are directed to a work which their besief stamps as sinful and reprehensible in the highest degree? How can he mix with his fellow citizens. when all his apparent labor is devoted to the destruction of their national peace, and the overthrow of that association on which their osperity depends? Nine-tenths of the least ing men of New York are connected in some way or other with the Southwest and South. Some are themselves owners of property in these sections of the country. Others have friends and relatives who are. Others do business with Southern men. The well being of all depends in some measure on that of the whole country, including the South. How can Mr. Thomas McEirath look these men in the face, when, if the aims of his journal were accomplished, or if it had sufficient influence to carry them even partly into practical action, the South and Southwest would be irreparably in jured, and all connected with it would suffer in proportion?

But if so singular a course as that of the eading proprietor of the Tribune is singular in a citizen and a Christian, it is a far more puzzling riddle in a banker. Of all the institutions of civilized society, banks are the most sensitive to political disasters or narrow legislation. If any legislative measure injures a country it is the banks who feel it first. For their welfare is founded on the public credit. confidence, and general good will among the people. Yet here is a banker, the president of a bank, who devotes the whole force of the newspaper he owns to the enactment of a law which is calculated to ruin one of the most important branches of trade in the State, and to effect a depreciation of from ten to fifteen per cent on all city property. The same man devotes the same power to severing the bond of fraternal union between the North and the Souths to the consummation of a political revolution which would inevitably annihilate the trade and business of New York. Do the shareholders of the Nassau Bank ever reflect on these things? Do they never think that the very power they entrust to Mr. Thomas Mc-Elrath for their common benefit may be actually employed in endeavouring to promote measures which are sure to invoke their injury and

the ruin of the bank? Tolerance is good; it is excellent; Mr. Mc-Elrath has a right to his opinions. But when a man trankly tells us it is his conviction that we ought to be ruined instead of prosperous, fighting instead of working, the least we can do is not to help him to carry such convictions into effect. All the New York hotels, the Astor House, Metropolitan, &c., &c., have been great friends of McElrath and his corps of de. structives, giving them champagne and oysters. in any abundance. How do the hotels like the sacialists now?

EXAMINATION AT WEST POINT,-The examination at West Point has begun, and we may expect to hear shortly of the performance of the youths who are to be the hope of the United States in case of war. There will be, no doubt, the usual camping out, marching, target practice with heavy artillery, and so forth; and the neighbourhood of West Point will doubtless be througed with visiters for the next fortnight phia proceed in the business of the org niza lor so. The sight will be well worth seeing.

LAW FOR THE LIQUOR MEN.-Hitherto the temperance fanatics have boasted that they have had all the law on their side; but it seem that the liquor dealers' turn has come. In Friday's Tribune appears an appeal from the Carson League to the people of the city and county of New York, to raise "not only \$40,000, but a larger sum," for the purpose of prosecut ing those whom the managers of the League may choose to consider offenders against the Prohibitory statute. The appeal alleges that the liquor dealers have raised \$40,000; and bases on this statement its demand for a larger sum, in order to employ counsel and bring all the machinery of the law to bear to presecute Considering the motley ingredients of which the population of this city is composed, this appeal might be formidable. Forty thousand dollars and "a still larger sum" can achieve much. Few men would care to have the blood hounds of the Carson League on their heels, with forty thousand dollars to back them. Indeed almost all of us, in our private experience, have been witnesses to the persecution and ruin of some unfortunate wight who had the ill luck to involve himself in a lawsuit with an adversary whose means—though less, perhaps, than forty thousand dollars-were quite sufficient to enable him to crush a poor man. Forty thousand dollars judiciously invested in lawyers' fees and spies' fees, could inflict intolerable inconvenience upon, if they did not procure the ruin, of any man of moderate fortune in the city. We say, therefore, that the appeal of the Carson League, addressed to a community containing many men with more money than brains, as well as many hardened fanatics, might have been formidable.

Happily for the city, the common law has wisely provided for such cases. All the commentators, from Blackstone downward, concur in affirming the principle of law, that he who excites a malicious prosecution against his neighbor is guilty of the misdemeanor called barratry, and must be punished accordingly by fine and imprisonment. We find that the offence was specially noticed, and a penalty provided therefor, in consequence of the trouble ex-perienced from the knavish wiles of certain English attorneys, who set their neighbors by the ears in order to get fees for conducting the suits.

These attorneys appear to have been the lineal progenitors of the Carson League. They strove to get up prosecutions against their neighbors for breaches of this or that law, just as the Carson League does for imagined breaches of the Prohibitory act. But we do not hear that the attorneys of Westminster ever appealed to their fellow countrymen for "\$40,000 or a larger sum" for the purpose of fomenting litigation. This difference, however, is not material, and if any thing, aggravates the offence of the New York lawbreakers. We therefore expect that the liquor dealers will lose no time in meting out to others the measure that will be meted out to them : that they will instantly take steps for the institution of criminal proceedings against Thomas L. Carson, S. A. Beers, H. Roys, J. C. Burdick and as many other members of the League as can be discovered, on a charge of barratry. There can be no question of the result; and it cannot but be beneficial to teach these gentlemen that the law, which they desire to use as an instrument of tyranny, is a two-edged weapon which can be turned against

A FUNNY BOOK -Foster-Gaslight 'Foster as he has been called—has been beguiling the hours in one of the prisons in Philadelphia by writing a very curious book, which he calls "New York Naked." He walks into the editors in great style, stripping off their disguises, shaving off their whiskers, cutting off their moustaches, pulling off their coats, and showing them precisely as they appear to be. It is a

Nor RIGHT .- The Buffalo Courier says that the New York HEBALD is deserting the Know Nothings. This is a mistake. We never belonged to the Know Nothings. We have taken the Know Nothings in o our training school for a few months, to teach them their paces. But if they do not show a little more docility and attention to our instructions we shall turn them out, all let them shift for themselves. We will have nothing to do with any political animals who are not sensible, docile, useful, practical and full of grit.

GARRISON A PROPHET .- Old Garrison, of Boston, the great chief of nigger worship and nigger worshippers, says that Kansas will never be a free State; and he gives four substantial reasons why it it will, as long as this Union lasts, be inevitably a slave State. The great nigger worshipper is right in his prediction; and the smaller nigger worshippers all over the country may rant and rave as much as they please, but they cannot change the destiny of Kansas.

A HINT FOR BARNUM .- The Louisville Democrat thinks that Barnum belongs to the Know Nothings. We do not know how that may be, but we rather think that the democracy will before long belong to Barnum. Barnum is famous for picking up all broken down animals, strange curiosities, old vertebræ, or anything that has seen its best days. We sometimes think, therefore, that Barnum will exhibit the democracy in his Museum one of these days, before the inauguration of 1857, when George Law is called to the White House.

THE CRISIS HAS COME.—Thus saveth a Seward paper in Buffalo, the Express. We rather think the crisis has come for Seward and his clique, for beween the democrats and the Know Nothings in the last election of this State, they will be ground into powder and scattered to the four winds of heaven.

Marine Affairs.

Marine Affairs.

LAUNCH.—Messrs. Crowell & Colon launched, from their yard at Elizabethport, N. J., on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M., a three masted schooner, of superior build and model, of 450 tons burthen, owned by Captain with the color of the colo Cathcart, who is to command her, and others. She is designed for the general freighting business.

street, has published, in small book form, the "Maritime Flags of all Nations." The flags, pilot signals, &c., are graphical sketch of the countries and places to which they belong. It is a very useful book for sailors, in a convenient size, and contains much interesting infor-

SHIP BUILDING IN MAINE.—There are ten large ships

Ship Building in Mains.—There are ten large ships now being built at Belfast. More ressels will be launoned in that city this year, probably, than at any other place in the State. So we are informed by a gentleman from Belfast.—Portland Arpus.

A Successful Verage.—The ship George Washington, Capt. Pardon G. Edwards, returned to this port yesterday from a whaling voyage to the Ochotsk Sea, having taken in three seasons 7,000 bbls. of whale oil and 75 of sperm oil—the largest quantity ever taken by any whaler during a single cruise. A portion of the eil has been sent home during the voyage. The George Washington salled hence in November, 1851, and is overed by I. Howland, Jr., & Co., the oldest and one of the most successful **emmercial kouses is the city.—New B. dyerd November, Johns I.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.
THE MUNICIPAL BLEGTION AND THE NATURALIZED POREIGNERS—AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.
WASHINGTON, June 2, 1855.

pending involving the right of about one hundred and eighty naturalized fereigners to vote for municipal offi-cars. The decision will be given on Menday. The question is considered very important, it being supposed these voters would turn the scale in favor of the anti-Know Nothings, and bring both parties almost to a fighting

The Board for Retiring Naval Officers

Washington, June 2, 1855.
The Board for Retiring Navy Officers was appointed to-day, as follows:—Captains Wm. B. Shubrick, C. J. McCauley, A. Bigelew, M. C. Perry, C. K. Stribling; Commanders G. J. Pendergraat, S. T. Dupont, Andrew H. Foote, Franklin Buchavan, Samuel Barron; Lientenants John S. Missroon, S. W. Godon, James S. Biddle, R. L. Page, Wm. L. Maury.

Democratic Thunder at Albany. ALBANY, June 2, 1855. The united democracy fired one hundred guns to day in honor of the democratic triumph in Virginia. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the democracy

Arrival of the Frigate Constitution PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 2, 1855
The United States frigate Constitution, Commodore
Mayo, arrived here this morning, after a three years'

Destructive Pire in South Boston

Bosrow, June 2, 1855. A fire occurred this morning near the corner of Quincy and D streets, South Boston, destroying the rope walk of J. B. Burton; the decection mill of Ward and Boott, the varnish factory of King and Dexter, together with twelve small dwelling houses occupied by poor families. The Methodist church, Suffolk lead works, and other buildings caught fire, but were saved by the energy of the firemen. The loss is about \$25,000.

Arrival of the Southern Mail. BALTIMORE, June 2, 1855. BALTIMORE, June 2, 1855.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but in the newspapers received by it we find not

Weather at Cincinnati, &c. CINCINNATI, June 2, 1855. It has been raining finely here since yesterday. Crops of all kinds are doing well.

The Theta Delta Chi Convention PROVIDENCE, June 2, 1855.

The annual dinner of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity

occurred in this city last evening, at the City Hotel, with John P. Beach, of Union College, in the chair. Wm. H. Merriam, Esq., of Illinois, formerly editor of the Morning News, pronounced an eloquent and elaborate eulogium commemorative of the late George Arnold Mason, of Chicago. Able speeches were made by A. L. Holly, of Connecticut; Pearce Horne, of Georgia; Danl. B. Pond, of Rhode Island; Samuel Starkweather, Jr., of Ohio; John P. Beach, of New York; Colonel John Nichols, of Virginis; E. H. Murray, of Canada; Thomas Simmons, Jr., of Maulmain, Burmah, and others. The convention adjourned this evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Morey easy, Stocks steady. Reading 44 9-16; Morris canal 12%; Long Island Railroad 16; Penna Railroad 43, Penna State fives 87%.

New Obliance, May 29, 1856.

The cotton market is without chabge. Sales to-day 1,560 bales. Sugar, prices are a shade lower; fair seling at 5%c. a 5%c. per 1b. Flour is a trifle higher, and we quote at 39 50 a 39 62% per bbl.

Oswego, June 2, 1855.

we quote at \$9 50 a \$9 62\(\times \) per bbl.

Oswago, June 2, 1855.

Flour.—The sales to-day foot up 1,000 bbls., at \$0 50 a \$9 57\(\times \) for common to State Wheat.—Sales 22,000 bushes Lake Michigan, \$2 05 a \$2 07; white Toledo, \$2 48. Corn.—9,000 bushels sold, to arrive, at 98c, and \$,000 bushels in lots, delivered, at \$1 03. The receipts to day have been so small that they are not worth reporting.

close the season of the La Grange Opera company at the Academy of Music. The season commenced on the 21st May, under the direction of Mr. Jacobsohn, for whom the artists were engaged in Europe, and Mr. Payne, one of the directors of the Academy. During the first week "Lucia di Lammermoor" was given twice, and "Ernani" once, to houses full enough to pay the very heavy ex-penses of the troupe. (It is said that Mms. La Grange has \$2,500 per month—more salary than is given to the President of the United States, and four times as much as that of a Cabinet Minister.) the next week "Ernani" was given twice and the "Barber of Seville" once. The "Ernani" audilast drew a better house, although not a full one. On Monday evening we are to have the "Puritani" of Bel-lini, the graceful melodies of which have always made it a favorite with the majority of American opera-goers.

Mirate is the Arturo, La Grange the Elvira. On dit, that this company will soon commence a concert tour, visiting Boston, Philadelphia, Baitimore, and other

connecescurs at the Academy, Steffenone, Vestvali, Brignoli, Badiali, Bolcioni and others, under the direction of Messrs. Phalen and Coit, with the Chevalier Wikoff as commander in chief, have been giving the "Trovatore," "William Tell," "Lucrezia Borgia" and 'Maria di Rohan," to full houses at the Boston theatre. This troupe had a prosperous season of nine weeks at the Academy, to which establishment the artists will return after the expiration of their Boston season.

which closes with this week.

We have thus seen a continuous season of nearly three menths at the Academy, made successful by efficient management and the production of new operas.
With more novelties the season may be continued far

The ENGLISH OPERA TROUPS at Niblo's intend to give six different operas during this week, beginning with

FROM PORT AU PRINCE,-The brig R. F. Loper, at Philadelphia lst inst., in eleven days from Port au Prince, reports coffie scarce, at \$130 currency; legwood, \$95; doubloons, \$302.

Navat Intelligence.

The steam frigate Saranac arrived at Genoa May 8 from Spezzia, and sailed again on the 10th.

Police Intelligence.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO DEPRAUD.

Two men, named Charles G. Thompson and Charles C. Clark, were arrested on Saturday by officer Sweeny, of the Lower Police Court, charged with having conspired together to defraud James Neilson, of 224 East Four enth street, out of \$200. The complainant states that on the 31st ult. he advertised his stock of groceries and fixtures for sale, and in answer to the advertisement received a letter of negotiation from the accused; that after having an interview complainant agreed to let them have the property for \$2.0, for which he got a note filled up in the following novel manner:—

NEW YORK, May 31, 1855. \$200.

Six movins after date I promise to pay to the or-TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS,
At 123 Washington street—value received.

CHARLES C. CLARK, JR.

........... Mr. Nielson, after receiving this nots, enfeavored to get cash for it, as he was anxious to go into the country; but found, to his astonishment, that no one would be willing to negotiate for the paper, as it was not known among those whose business it was to discount paper. Eelleving, therefore, that the whole transaction was a fraud got up with intent to cheat him out of his property, the complainant went before Justice Connolly, at the Lower Poice Court, and made an affidavit for conspiracy to defraud, embooying all of the above facts. The accused were held for examination on the charge preferred against them.

Brooklyn City News.

commenced last Sunday with eight cars, running brough from the ferry to Greenwood Cemetery. From ome cause or other, five of the cars have been taken off during the week, and only three left on the track, to the during the week, and only three left on the track, to the great inconvenience and loss of time of persons desirous of making use of the road. To add to their annoyance, the cars now run only as far as Fenny bridge, where transfer tickets are given. Here is a still further celay, and women and children going to Greenwool are obliged to wait until a Fulton avenue car comes along, which is generally full of passengers. It is complained that there is no necessity for this excessive economy on the part of the company, as the line would have 'pa'd had it been asp. It would that here is no necessity for the secondary. The Kinney Expedition.
THE BLOCKADE STILL CONFINUED—A DARK PAPULA-TION DENIED.

TION DENIED.

The blockade of the steamship United States by the government vessels is still kept up, nor is there apparently any abatement of the vigilance of the besisging force. The revenue cutter has crept nearer the steamship, and her battery of guns, shotted to the muzzle, bristle angrily under her stern, while all on deck gives evidence of the utmost watchfulness. Below, the little Vixan looks spiteful as ever, and chafes her cable as if impatient of the delay; while above the steamer the propeller frowns down grimly, and shows a row of ugly propeller frowns down grimly, and shows a row of ugly teeth, that seem to be as capable of biting as of barking, should the eccasion offer. Meanwhile the besigged force (now reduced to a man and a boy) betray a most profound indifference to the presence of the besiggers, and pass their time in washing the decks, and meading the cld ropes and spars. So far there has been no attempt to cut off their retreat to the mainland, and their supply of greg and rations is therefore safe while the grocery stores continue open.

There is a rumor affect that the blockading force have run short in their whiskey rations, which will no doubt necessitate their removal to the Navy Yard soon, as a supply of Dutch courage is indispensable to the proper performance of their arduous duties.

We have received the following, which speaks for itself:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

STEAMSHIP UNITED STATES,
NEW YORK, May 31, 1855.

We see among the articles of curiosity in your paper
of yesterday, the 30th, a description of the visit of your
reporter to the steamship United States, in which he
sives the number of persons on board, and their eccupations, and, at the close of his remarks, says that the
wo stowardcesses are "colored." We beg to say that
his is quite incorrect, and that we are purely white, and
of the true Anglo-Saxon race.

JANE AND ELIZABETH,
Stewardesses of steamship United States.

City Intelligence.

THE CENSUS MARSHALS .- A meeting of the Consus Marshals was held last night at the Broadway House, Mr. C. F. Oahley in the chair, and D. C. Hendersen acting as secretary. The subject of the small compensation they are to receive (two dollars per day) was again the cause of complaint. It appears they have petitioned the Common Council, and they have reason to believe the Common Council, and they have reason to believe their request will be favorably considered, as many of the Aldermen agree with them that the pay is insufficient. A letter was received from the Secretary of State, in reply to a communication of the Chairman, stating that the law would not permit an extension of time specified—iwenty-five days. A motion was made to take advantage of the obscurity of the third question in their instructions, and not assess other real estate than dwelling houses; but this, after some discussion, was voted down, with the understanding that all the marshals would pursue such course as they deemed most expedient individually. They adjourned at a late heur, without naming a time or plece of meeting.

MILITARY PARADE OF THE SIXTY-NISTI REGIMENT.—This

MILITARY PARADE OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT .regiment, under order of Col. James R. Ryan, will par-ade on Wednesday, the 6th instant, in connection with regiment, under order of Col. James R. Ryan, will parade on Wednesday, the 6th instant, in connection with the Tenth regiment, Col. Wm. Halsey. They will form in Broome street, at 9 A. M., and will proceed to Hobokem to drill and parade. They are to be fully uniformed, white pants, pompons and knapsacks, and one day's rations. The following named persons have recently been elected and commissioned in the Sixty-ninth regiment;—John R. Murphy, Captain Company F, vice Leary deceased; John F. Scullen, First Lieutenant Company F, Vice Leary deceased; John F. Scullen, First Lieutenant Company F, Geoghegan resigned. The commander has announced that he has appointed the following named gentlemen on his staff:—John McCartan, Adjutant, re-appointed; Wm M. Giles, Surgeon, vacancy; Louis D'Homergue, Assistant-surgeon, vice Giles promoted; Wm M. Giles, Surgeon, vacancy; Louis D'Homergue, Assistant-surgeon, vice Giles promoted; Omnor, Quartermaster, vice Conway resigned; James Bagley, Chaplain, vacancy. Non-commissioned staff:—John O'Dwyer, Sergeant Major, re-appointed; Arthur Tracy, First Color Sergeant, re appointed; Partick Smith, Second Color Sergeant, vice Bracley removed; Thomas Dolam, Right General Guide, vice Smith promoted; Edward Fagan, Left General Guide, vice Dolan appointed Right General Guide, vice Smith promoted Edward Fegan, Left General Guide, vice Dolan appointed Right General Guide, Fedard Manahan, Leader of the Band, responited.

DESCRIPT DISPENSARY .- The following is the report for May:—Whole number of patients under treatment, 2,276; new patients, 2,230; attended at their residences, 270; new patients, 2,230; attended at their residences, 270; attended at the dispensary, (classified as follows:) 1,080; ciseases of the heart, lungs and throat, 182; of the head and abdomen, fevers, &c., 309; of the eye and ear, 104; of the skin, 107; of women, 83; of children, 160; sargical department, 200; minor surgery, 328; vaccination, 507. Iotal males, 894; females, 1,336. Born in the United States, 942; in Ireland, 1,198; in other countries, 90. Sent to the hospital, 15; died, 17; remaining under treatment, 46; prescriptions dispensed during the month 3,296.

Anson's Daguerrectypes. Large Size for 50 cents, colored and in a nice case, twice the size others take for 50 cents, and equal in quality and size to those made elsewhere for \$2. An SON, 500 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Planos and Melodeons at Great Bargains.—
Twenty fine new planos to let, with privilege of sale, and rent deducted. Superb New York and Boston planos, at reduced prices, cheap | cheap | cheap | due of prices, cheap | cheap | Rother |

COOK & BROTHER, 343 Breadway.

Great Piano and Music House of Horaco
Waters, 333 Breadway.—The largest assortment of elebrated pianos and all kinds of mune merchandise in the
United States. The public are aware that this house has, in
opposition to the embination, adopted the reduced prices,

Auction Sale of Staten Island Real Estate

Popular Trade—Dry Goods at Reduced prices—E H. LEADBEATER & CO., 347 Broadway, having purchased at the late sales an extensive stock of rich sumer dry goods, for less than one-half their cost, will offer, on Monday, Jane 4, their entire stock of barges, lawns, silks, shawls, embroideries, lace and Swiss curtains, gloves ribbons, quilts, linens, towelings, &c., lower than they have ever been sold at in this city.

Carpetings and Olicloths Twenty Per Cent less than former prices — FETERSON & HUMPHREY, 379 Broadway, will sell during this monthat the above rates. Great bargains may be expected. Call and see. " Little Strokes Fell Great Oaks."-Ec

is your best triend—and EVANS' clothing warehout and tS Fulton street, is the place where zephyr cases ruits are seld at 510; lines June suits, 53; fashiot French cloth coats, 52; Marsellies vests, 51; blay lines of \$1; extra superime blue cloth dress coats, 52; cattra superime blue cloth dress coats, 52;

June, 1855.—Zophyr Cassimore suits, \$10 french cl(th coats, \$5; Marseilles vests, \$1; alpacs coats, \$2; complete June suits, \$5; at E. EVANS' clothing ware-louse, 66 and 66 Fulton street.

Gentiemen's Furnishing Goods, at Greene's shirt store, No. 1 Astor House, — Attention is invited to the superior articles in the gentiemen furnishing department. The stock includes every variety of tephyr, silk, gaure, men's and Lisis threast, under shirts and drawers, ties, handker-chiest, cravats, gloves, half bose, supernders, unrelias, canes, dressing cases, opera glisses, gold bleave buttons and slirt study, meuniced and otherwise, do., imported for the spring and tummer trade. The prices are moderate, and the assortment unequalised.

M. Whison, Wholesale Manufacturer of shirts, collars and stocks, the newest styles, well made, and of the best quality. City merchants in particular, will find it to their advantage by purchasing at this establishment, serner of Broadway and Cortlands street, Glissy building.

Gentlemen's Shirts Made to Order, War-ranted to fit, and delivered according to promise in all eases, by the old established firm of A. S. HYATT & CU., 15612 Fulton street, second door from Broadway.

In Brocklyn, 251 Fulton Street, nearly op-posite Clinton street, Joseph Lockitt, Son & Co., propne-tors, importers and manufacturers of every description of ladies' dress and mantilla trimmings, consisting of more and flounce fringes, sulpuire giups. Alse Lockitt's (new style) of more buttons and drops, manufactured and sold only by them at their establishment.

Window Shades at Wholesale for Casts, by WOODFORD & WEMPLE, 55 Catherine street, New York, manutacturers of window shades and table oil covers, which they offer at prices to smit the times.

Defrance Salamendor Safes.—Robert di. Pa-FRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the shore celebrated safes, and F. C. Geffin's impenstrable de-tance locks and gross bane. Dopes 193 Pearl street, one does below Majden lane.

contry been introduced to public approval than Goodwin a Cert's improved kitchen range; the mest expeditions, convenient and economical cooking range in the market, descring of adoption by every lover of a well-ordered kitchen and properly cooked meals.

GOODWIN & CORT, 258 Water street.

Figure Dye, Wigs and Coupees—Batcheloru's selectated factory for these articles is 223 Broadway. Nin private rooms for the application of his unrivalled hair dye wholessic and reisal. Beware of imitations. The larges seertment of wigs and toupees in the world.

The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthum consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, D Curtis's Hygeans. Thousands have been restored to heal the past year by the Hygeans. Principal office No. 3 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadwa Price only 45a package. Dr. Curtis will be at the office of the cu